

The Jones Family, Pioneers of 1852

In 1852, the Stokley Lawson and Juliza (McAlister) Jones family, along with Juliza's brother, Nehemiah Sandusky McAlister, made the great trek on the Oregon Trail to Champoeg, Oregon. They were typical of many early resettlers on the French Prairie area. They left home and family for the unknown.



Oregon Trail map¹

Stokley Lawson Jones was born on 12 October 1812 in Kentucky and died in 1898 in Marion County, Oregon. Juliza McAlister was born on 8 March 1825 in Kentucky and died on 14 May 1883 in Marion County. Stokley and Juliza purchased land from the federal government as a Donation Land Claim, farmed, and prospered. They are both buried in Champoeg's Cemetery.² Note: Even though his given name is spelt in various ways, it is written as Stokley in this manuscript – the same way as he signed papers in his Donation Land Claim application.

Nehemiah Sandusky McAlister, Juliza's brother, was born on 20 June 1827.³ He was a teacher and then a Methodist minister.⁴ He died young, leaving no descendants.

Marriage and the early years in Missouri

Stokley Jones and Juliza McAllister were married on 1 December 1842 in Pike County, Missouri.⁵ It was in Pike County where Juliza's name was first found in court records. On 3 February 1840, William Cossey was appointed guardian of Juliza McAlister, a minor over fourteen years of age.⁶ When children reached age 14, they could request a guardian for property they inherited from a deceased father. When they were younger than 14-years-old, the court appointed a guardian for their property. That is what was happening in Juliza's situation.

William Cossey was Juliza's stepfather. He married Mrs. Sarah Mc Calster, on 23 December 1832 in Pike County.⁷ Sarah was the widow of John McAlister who died in 1831.⁸

On the same day, 3 February 1840, William R. Gilbert was appointed guardian of John, Martha, and Sandusky McAlister, minors.⁹ These children were Juliza's siblings. Mr. Gilbert's identity is not known, but he signed as Martha McAlister's guardian when she married George Williams on 17 October 1844 in Pike County.¹⁰

In 1848, Stokley purchased 120 acres of land in Jones County, Iowa, from the federal government.¹¹ In 1850, the Stokley Jones family was living in Washington Township, Jones County, Iowa, where Stokley was a farmer with \$300 worth of real estate.¹² Samuel and Louisa, their first two children, were born in Missouri (probably in Pike County), and Sarah F., the youngest at 7/12 months, was born in Iowa.

The Google Map to the right shows the relationship of Pike County to Jones County – a distance of over 200 miles.



The 1850 agricultural census provides information about the Jones farm.¹³ Stokley was farming 15 acres of improved land, and he had 70 acres of unimproved land. The cash value of the farm was \$300, and the value of the farming implements was \$50.00. The farm had two horses, three milch cows, one other cow, three sheep, and ten swine. The value of this livestock was \$160.

During the previous year, the family harvested 50 bushels of wheat, 250 bushels of rye, 150 bushels of oats, 25 bushels of potatoes, 12 pounds of wool, and 13 tons of hay.¹⁴

To Oregon

The Jones family was doing well in Iowa. However, something pulled them away from Iowa and to Oregon. The pull could have been the 1850 Oregon Donation Land Act. White male American citizens could obtain 160 acres for free. If they were married, their wife was entitled to 160 acres – a total of 320 acres for a married couple. Letters from Oregon to their relatives back in the States talked about the fertile land where anything would grow and the healthy climate where people who were chronically sick in the Midwest became instantly healthier. These did much to encourage migration.

Stokley, Juliza, their three children, and Juliza's brother, Nehemiah Sandusky McAlister, left for Oregon in April 1852.¹⁵ On 4 April 1852, Nehemiah, also known as Sandusky, had purchased a blank journal for 80 cents at Burlington, Iowa. He penned his first entry,

Louisiana, Mo April 13th 1852 [Louisiana is in Pike County, Missouri.]

This day I bid my native land farewell at three o'clock P.M. I stepped on board the Bonaccord. Landed at Galena, [Illinois,] the 15 at 10 clock pm, took stage passage to Dubuque in the evening of the 16th ins.

Very rainy weather exceedingly muddy. Became very sick on the road. Walked through the mud to Mr. Pritchetts. Tarried here till Monday morning went to church on Sabbath to Catfish meeting House. Walked 26 miles to Cascade 19th arrived at Stokley's after dark on Monday evening.

Sandusky's daily observations of the terrain, the grass, and the streams provide a visual picture of the overland journey. Many of those sights would have appeared otherworldly to young Louisa. On June 1st, the party paid a toll to a Pawnee tribe for crossing a ten-foot wide creek. At the Platte River, they gathered buffalo chips for their fires. In August, they passed "many crevices in the earth and rocks also huge masses of burned rock apparently thrown out of a volcano." They passed Fort Hall but didn't appear to stop.

When the group reached the Snake River they saw Indians fishing for salmon. When they reached the Umatilla River, they saw a large number of wigwams and Indian ponies. Sandusky compared an Indian graveyard to graveyards that he knew, writing, "The manner of interring is similar to that of the whites."

The Indian agency received these words by Sandusky,

"A framed house...where...are generally kept flour Beef Sugar Coffee Tea & some things as are needed by emigrants to sell. Also traders in cattle horses & to obtain the weak lame exhausted or well stock of emigrants at the above House."

The Umatilla Agency was built in 1851 on the banks of the Umatilla River, across from present-day Echo, Oregon. Wagon ruts are still visible – marking the trail.¹⁶



The rain started, and it continued off and on until they reached the end of their trip on 29 October 1852.¹⁷

In the spring of 1853, the Jones family moved into a log house located about two miles west of Champoeg. They paid \$100 rent to John Hord for seven months for the dwelling.

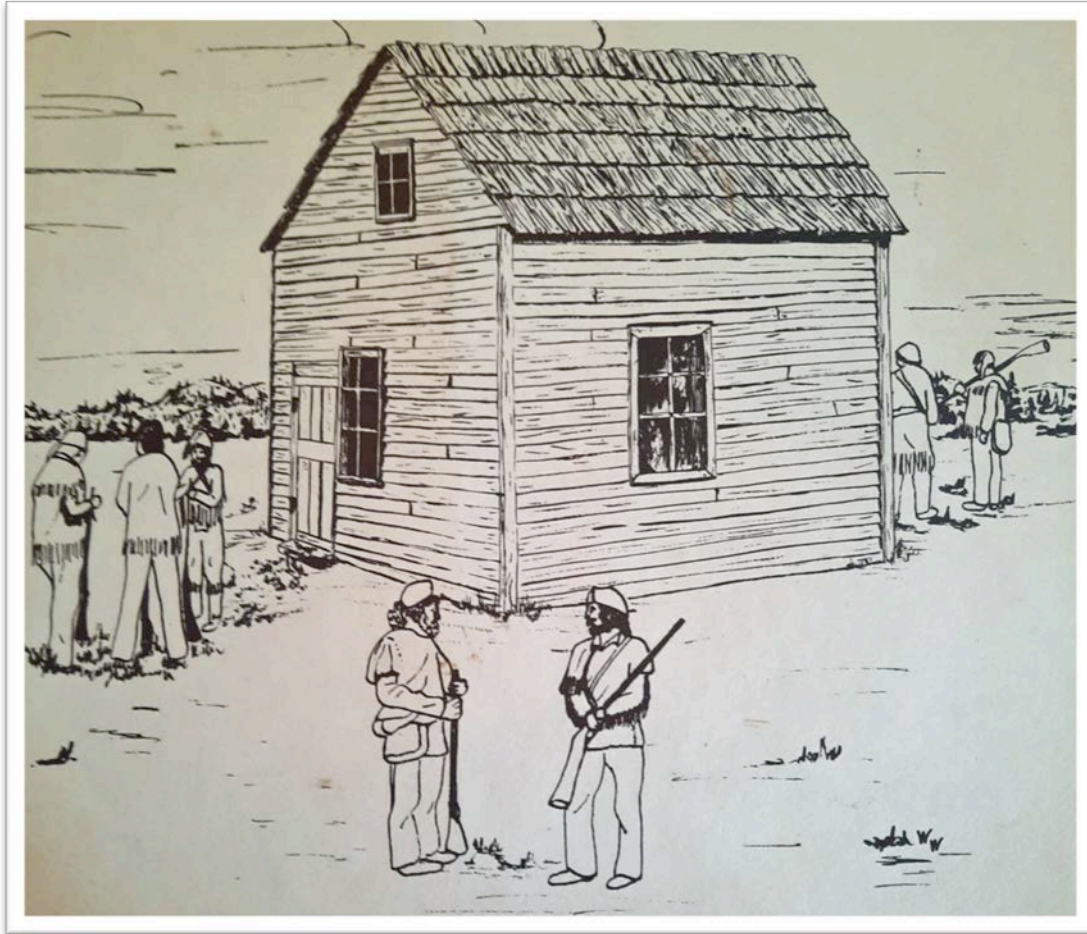
Champoeg

Champoeg, the site of an Ahanchuyuk Kalapuyan Indian village, was located on the south bank of the Willamette River. Other names for the Indians are Pudding River Indians and Calapooya Band of Calapooya Indians.¹⁸ David G. Lewis, PhD, a Native American historian, describes the place,

"When the white men arrived, Champoeg was an Indian Village and the headquarters of the local chieftan. The scattered tribesmen gathered here several times a year. They came there in the spring before setting off on expeditions to spear salmon at the Falls in the summer before game hunts, and in the fall for the berry trek to the high mountains".¹⁹

In 1812, the Pacific Fur Company built a fur trading post to the west of Champoeg. The Indians were employed as laborers, and the fur trappers married Indian women.

Willamette Post, as the fur trading post was called, was a one and a half story dwelling with clapboard walls and glass windows.²⁰ The post, at twelve feet by twelve feet, was small, and business was conducted outside.

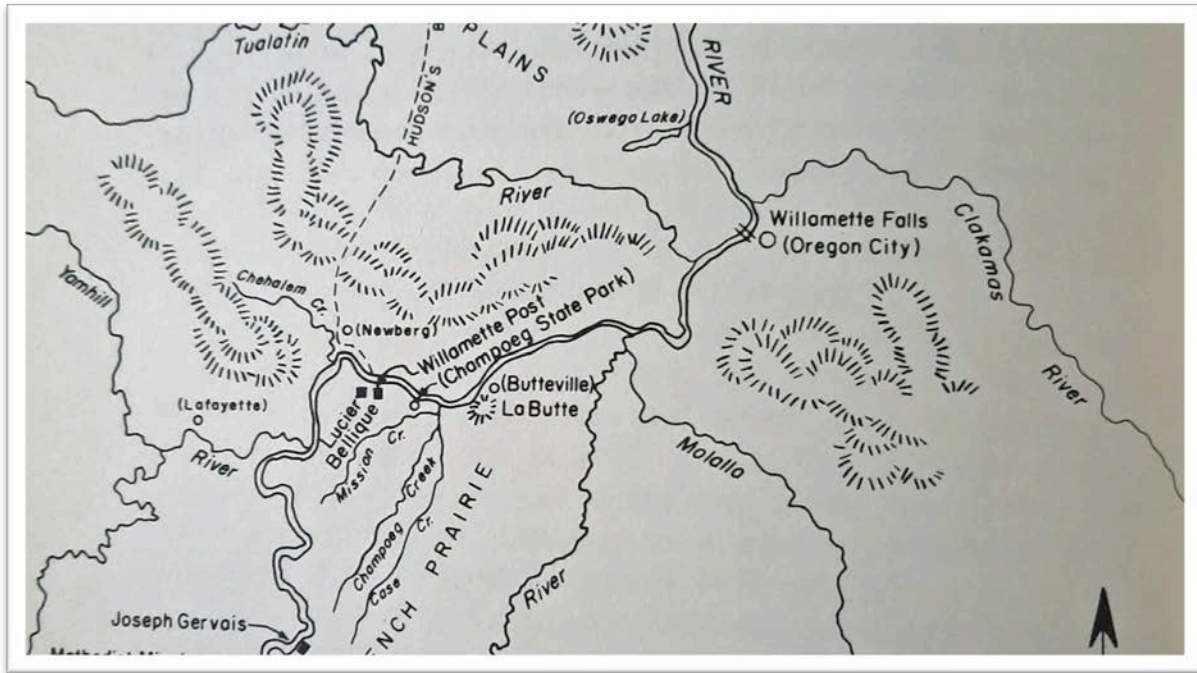


Between 1830 and 1834, a series of epidemics decimated the Indian population. Dr. John McLoughlin, Fort Vancouver Factor, reported that

“...nine-tenths have been swept away by diseases, principally by fever and ague. . . whole and large villages were depopulated; and some entire tribes have disappeared.”²¹

Starting in the 1830s, when the Hudson’s Bay Company’s French Canadian employees retired, they settled around Champoeg. Etienne Lucier, Joseph Gervais, Jean Baptise Desportes McKay, Joseph Despard, Pierre Bellique, and Louis Labonte, Jr. were the earliest. In about 1833, Pierre Belleque purchased Willamette Post and settled his family there.²²

The following map from Hussey's *Champoeg, Place of Transition*, shows the location of Willamette Post and Champoeg in about 1834.²³



It was at Champoeg in 1843 that the resettlers voted to establish a provisional (American) government. By the mid-1850s, Willamette Valley Indians signed treaties with the United States government – giving up their land.

The remaining Indians were moved to the Grand Ronde Reservation. The 1856 Grand Ronde census recorded 22 members of Champoeg's Chief Chafan's (also Chapan, Chapen) band of the Kalapuyas – seven males, eleven females, one boy, and three girls.²⁴

By the 1850s, Champoeg was the crossroads for the Champoeg-St. Paul Road, Champoeg-Salem Road, Champoeg-Oregon City Road, and the Champoeg-DeGuire's Ferry Road. There was a steamboat landing, and the LaFramboise ferry took people across the Willamette. There was a stagecoach office. Francis Pettygrove and Alanson Beers owned a warehouse. The Hudson's Bay Company had a granary.²⁵

Robert Newell's Champoeg store advertisement in the March 1852 Oregon City Oregon Spectator newspaper showed that the barter system was still used.

“Store At Champoeg

“The undersigned has a very good assortment of Goods & Groceries for the farming community which he will give in exchange for Wheat, Oats, Hides, Pork, Butter, Chickens, Eggs or cash. Call anyhow and see if you have letters at the Post Office.

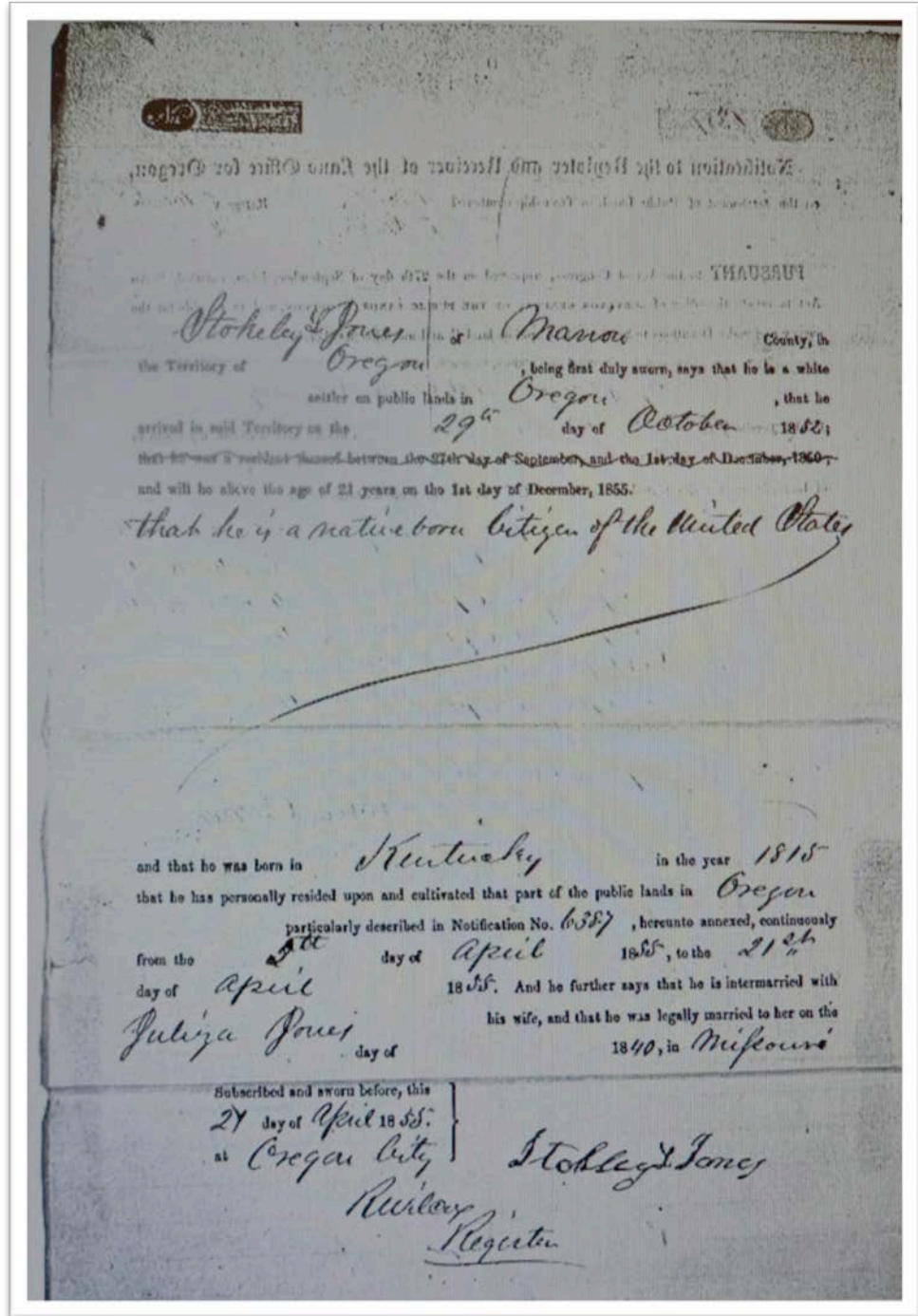
Robert Newell²⁶”

Stokley Jones laid out a 320-acre Donation Land Claim a couple of miles west of Champoeg.

Land claimants filled out a Settler's Certificate. Stokely's certificate is shown to the right.

Patrick M. Gleson, Jared Weston, Thomas Weston, B. G. Durrett, and Robert Ady, all probable neighbors, submitted affidavits in favor of his claim.²⁷

The donation claim neighbors were George and Mary Aplin, George Eberhard, Larey Eberhard, Ellen and John Gearin, and Etienne and Margaret Lucier.



The north half of the claim was Juliza's, and Stokley had the south half. In 1855, the property was valued at \$344.00.²⁸

Champoeg continued to grow. Items in the early Oregon newspapers provide a snapshot of the progress. (The following newspaper items were found in the University of Oregon Library's Historic Oregon Newspapers Project.)

An advertisement in the 17 February 1855 issue of the Oregon Spectator newspaper shows that Champoeg was on Willamette River steamship routes.²⁹

“The steamer “Franklin,” S. C. Alexander, Master, leaves every morning for Champoeg and intermediate ports. Will make through trips to Corvallis during the Winter.

For freight or passage, apply on board.”

Simon Jacobs placed advertisements for his mercantile shop as shown in this 12 May 1857 advertisement in the Oregon Statesman newspaper.

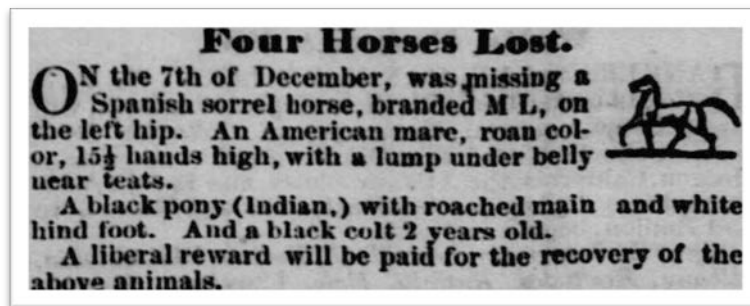
“S. Jacobs & Co.

“Will continue at their old stands at Champoeg, Fairfield, and at the log church, French Prairie, where they will be most happy to have their friends call upon them, and extend their liberal patronage as heretofore. We shall try to keep as good an assortment, sell as low as any store in Oregon. We can do it!! Our goods are all bought in San Francisco for cash down. Come and see.”³⁰

A sheriff sale against John Hord, the probable owner of the house the family rented when they first arrived in Champoeg, was advertised in the 25 May 1857 issue of the Oregon Statesman.

Lot 7, block 32, “upon which stands a good dwelling house.”³¹

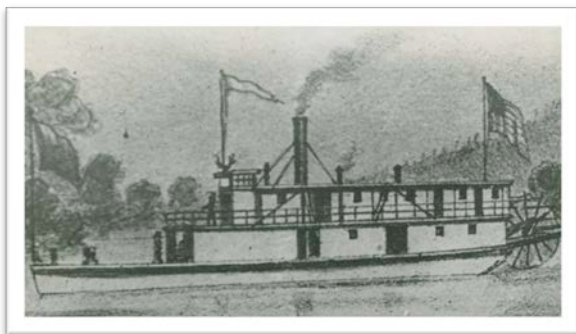
In December 1857, Matthew O’C. Murphy of Champoeg advertised “Four Horses Lost.”³²



Four Horses Lost.
ON the 7th of December, was missing a Spanish sorrel horse, branded M L, on the left hip. An American mare, roan color, 15½ hands high, with a lump under belly near teats.
A black pony (Indian,) with roached main and white hind foot. And a black colt 2 years old.
A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the above animals.

In 1858, the Champoeg residents celebrated the Fourth of July.

“There was a happy gathering at Champoeg, where there is said to have been a feast of fat things and a great flow of lager beer.”³³



24 October 1857, Oregon Argus newspaper.

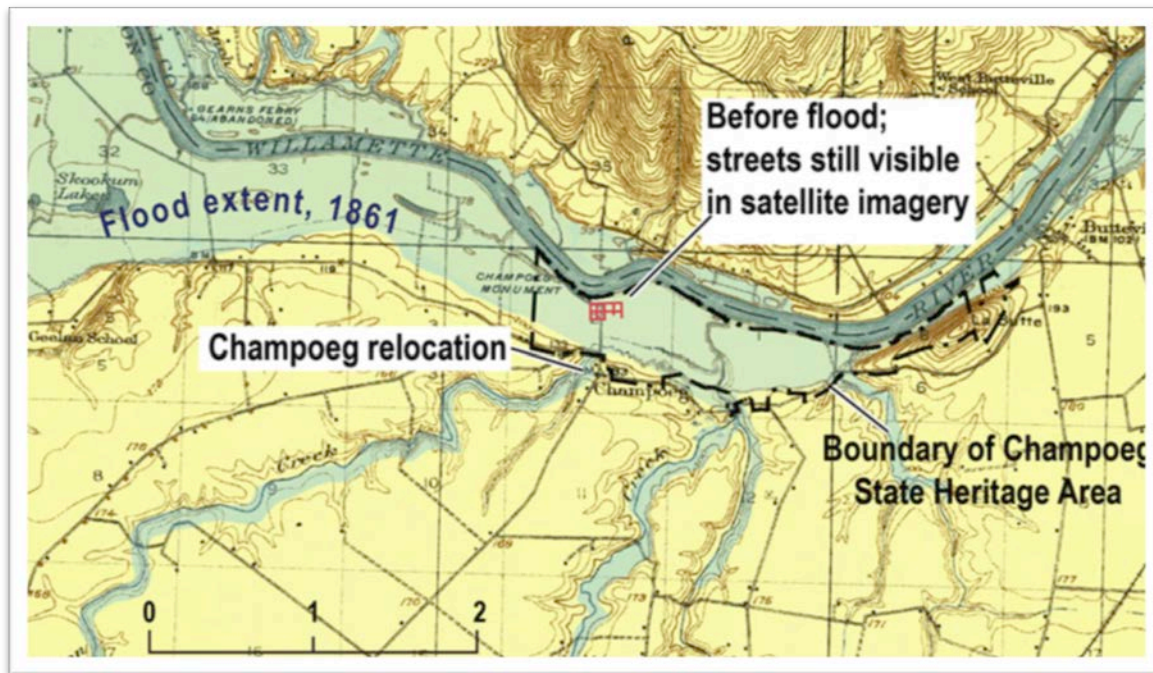
“The new steamer Elk is making trips from Canemah to Champoeg, and will be put upon the Yamhill trade as soon as the water rises. The Elk is an admirable boat, and will be commanded by Capt. Sweitzer, who is a man well calculated to make a boat prosper.”³⁴

The Jones family was enumerated in the 1860 Marion County federal census. The family's real estate was valued at \$1,500, and the personal property was valued at \$300. Stokley was aged 45, Juliza was aged 38, Samuel was aged 16, Louisa was aged 14, Francis was aged 10, Nehemiah was aged 7, Mary was aged 5, Aaron was aged 2, and John was 9 months old. Samuel and Louisa were born in Missouri, Francis was born in Iowa, and the rest were born in Oregon.³⁵

Champoeg Flood

In December 1861, the Willamette River flooded the Champoeg area. The twenty-plus feet of water swept away all the houses except for the Robert Newell home. The fur trading post ended up 50 feet away from its original site.

The following topographic map shows the location of Champoeg – the red grid.³⁶ The Jones family lived in section 33 (above the letter “n” in the word “extent”).



Champoeg was not rebuilt, but its river port position kept it from being completely abandoned. Homes were built on higher ground near Robert Newell's home, and the short-lived community of Newellsville took shape. The Champoeg post office was moved to Newellsville. At one time, there were two stores, a blacksmith, a wagon shop, a saloon and a lodge hall.³⁷

That lodge was the Independent Order of Good Templars (I. O. G. T), a fraternal order for both men and women who advocated for temperance. By 1870, the Jones family were members and officers.

“The following are officers elect of Newellville Lodge, I. O. G. T., for the term ending August 1: B. G. Eberhard, W. C. T.; Mrs. J. R. Spencer, W. V. T.; J. B. Jones, W. S.; N. S. Jones, W. M.; Rodney Jones, W. T.; Miss Fannie Ray; W. F. S.; S. L. Jones, W. I. G.; Fabritus Rivi, W. O. G.”³⁸

The 1870 Champoeg census shows that the Jones real estate was valued at 2,000, and their personal estate was valued at \$1,500. The children were listed as Sarah F., age 20; Nehemiah, age 17, Mary E, age 14, Lavina, age 12, John, age 10, Wm. H., age 7, Emma Susan, age 5, and Minna J, age 2.³⁹

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|---|---|---------------|------|---------|
| " John F. | 12 | M | " | | | |
| " Jones S. L. | 56 | " | " | Farmer | 2000 | 1500 |
| " Juliza | 45 | F | " | Keeping house | | |
| " Sarah F. | 20 | " | " | | | Iowa. |
| " Nehemiah | 17 | M | " | | | Oregon. |
| " Mary E | 14 | F | " | At school | | " |
| " Jones Lavina | 12 | F | " | At school | | Oregon. |
| " John | 10 | M | " | " | | " |
| " Wm. H. | 7 | " | " | " | | " |
| " Emma S. | 5 | F | " | " | | " |
| " Minna J | 2 | " | " | " | | " |

It was in 1870 that S. L. Jones was appointed supervisor of one of the roads.⁴⁰ He was appointed Champoeg election judge on 10 April 1874.

The Jones family was enumerated in the 1880 Champoeg census – along with the families of married daughters Frances Kirker and Louisa Eberhard.⁴¹

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|-------------------|----|---|----|---|---------------|---|---|---------|
| 85 | 86 | Jones, Stokley S. | 71 | M | 67 | 1 | Farmer | ✓ | | Medina |
| | | - Juliza E. | W | F | 55 | 1 | Keeping house | | | |
| | | - Nehemiah | W | M | 27 | 1 | Farmer | ✓ | | Oregon |
| | | - Sarah | W | F | 21 | 1 | - | | | |
| | | - Emma S. | W | F | 15 | 1 | At home | | 1 | |
| | | - Minna J. | W | F | 13 | 1 | - | | 1 | |
| 86 | 87 | Kirker, Francis | W | M | 35 | | - | | | Ohio |
| | | - Francis S. | W | F | 31 | 1 | - | | | O. Iowa |
| | | - Anne J. | W | F | 8 | 1 | - | | | Oregon |
| | | - Daisy | W | F | 5 | 1 | - | | | |
| | | - Amelia | W | F | 3 | 1 | - | | | |
| | | Colton, Francis | W | M | 19 | | Laborer | ✓ | | |
| 87 | 88 | Eberhard, G. W. | W | M | 45 | 1 | Farmer | ✓ | | Ohio |
| | | - Louisa | W | F | 35 | 1 | Keeping house | | | Ill. |
| | | - David | W | M | 14 | 1 | Laborer | ✓ | 1 | Oregon |
| | | - Barbara | W | F | 11 | 1 | - | | 1 | |
| | | - John F. | W | M | 9 | 1 | - | | | |
| | | - Benjamin | W | M | 5 | 1 | - | | | |
| | | - Elizabeth | W | F | 2 | | - | | | |
| 88 | 89 | - Richard G. | W | M | 72 | 1 | Farmer | ✓ | | Penn |
| | | - Elizabeth | W | F | 68 | 1 | Keeping house | | | |

Juliza McAlister Jones died in 1883, presumably at home.

In May of 1884, an argument between Skokely and a neighbor escalated into a fight that was reported in the Willamette Farmer newspaper.⁴²

“Near Champoeg an unfortunate controversy occurred between S. L. Jones and R. H. Osborn, whose farms adjoined. Osborn’s horses got into Jones’ field and he turned them into the road. He was preparing to fix the fence to avoid further trouble when Jones came up and accused him of turning the horses into his meadow, which was denied. Angry words and threats resulted and as Jones picked up a stick, Osborn fired at him. Mr. Jones will probably recover. Osborn is under bonds, both are old citizens and the affair is much to be regretted. Mr. Jones is 71 years old.”

In 1895, Stokely’s Marion County Tax statement listed his 320 acres as 80 acres cultivated and 240 acres unimproved. The cultivated land was valued at \$1,040, and the unimproved land was valued at \$1,200. The “improvements” (buildings) were valued at \$300, and the house contents were valued at \$20. Stokely had two horses, one cow, and ten sheep.⁴³

Stokley Lawson Jones died in 1898. Both Juliza and Stokley are buried in the Champoeg Cemetery.



Stokley and Juliza (McAlister) Jones' Child List

Juliza Jones is credited with giving birth to twelve children. The family aligned themselves with the United Brethren Church, a church that did not always record vital information. The John Illig Family Bible, submitted by Dana Pereau on his McDonald Family Tree on Ancestry was used to create the child list.

1. Samuel Nelson
2. Louisa J. Jones, 26 Feb. 1846, died 27 Nov 1896. FindAGrave, created by Patty C, 27 June 2008. Married J. George W. Eberhard (They had a daughter Barbara Ann (1868-1957) who married Henry J. Austin (1853-1912)
3. Martha Annie, died in infancy
4. Sarah Francis
5. Josephine, died in infancy
6. Nehemiah
7. Mary Ellen Jones, born 30 May 1855, Champoeg. Died 6 June 1916, Newberg
8. Annie Louvina
9. John Wesley, died Apr 28, 1909, Oregon City (Illig)
10. William H., drowned in 1879
11. Emma Susan Jones, 1865-1940.
12. Minnie Juliza

Louisa Jones

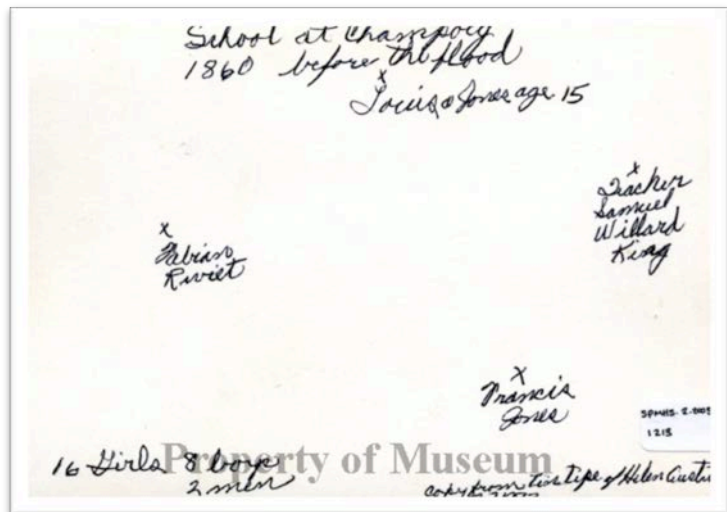
Louisa Jane Jones, Stokley and Juliza's daughter, was born on 26 February 1846. She was six-years-old when she traveled with her family on their overland trip.

A photo of the Champoeg School during the 1859–1860 school year is in the St. Paul Mission Historical Society digital collection.



The back of the photo identifies some of the students – including Louise Jones and Frankie Jones. Frankie would have been Sarah Francis Jones. She would have been ten-years-old in this photo.

The teacher was Samuel Willard King.



Another Champoeg School photo from the St. Paul Mission Historical Society indicates Louisa Jones is also in this grouping.



The 1860 Champoeg census enumerated the following children who were attending school. Some may be in the above photo.

Josephine Durrett, Leonard and Elizabeth Ady, Henry and Victoria Hunt, Martha

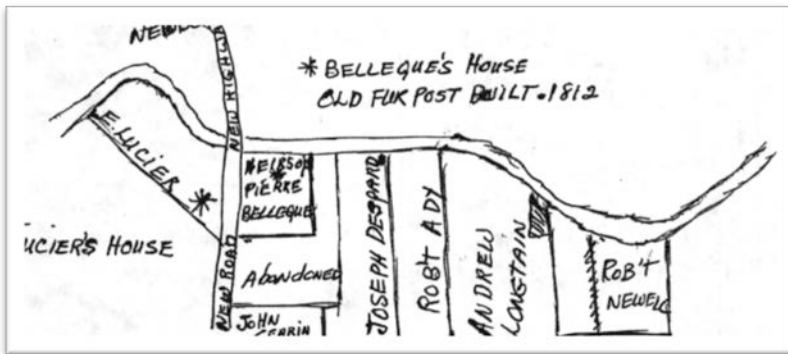
Randall, Steven, Donald, James, and George Manson, Henry, Amanda, Mary, and Annie Higley, Charles and Mary Smith, John, Mary, and Thomas Pettey, Mary, Annie, and Harry Newell, Thomas Lonctain, Louis Laderoute, Hugh and John Gearin, William Weston, M. Costello, **Samuel, Louisa, and Francis Jones**, Maria and Emily Illedge, Bird Davidson, G. and S. J. Kniss, James and Alex Coyle, Charles Longave, F. and N. J. Servant, L. Valle, Charles, Henrietta, Harriet, Marg, Mary, and L. D. Frister, Lizette Gervais, J. Laderoute, Mary and Elizabeth Millsaps, Eliza Rhoads, Charles Chamberlain, M. and P. Lafferty, L, H, and C. Gengraw, M. and M. Raymond, William McCay, Delinda Mary, and T. Goodell.

Louisa Jones and J. George W. Eberhard

J. George Eberhard arrived in Oregon in 1859. In 1860, he purchased half of the Pierre Bellique land claim from Jean B. Bourjeau for \$400. It was the part that held the 1812 fur trading post. There were several mortgages on the property, and he bought them out, too.

The sketch shows the location of the Bellique claim and the location of the fur trading post. The Jones claim is the “Abandoned” backward “L” strip of land. The Rob’t Newell claim is where Champoeg was located.

The sketch shows the location of the Bellique claim and the location of the fur trading post. The Jones claim is the “Abandoned” backward “L” strip of land. The Rob’t Newell claim is where the eastern half of Champoeg was located.



The claims were laid out as "long lots." Each claim was on a portion of the Willamette River. Dwellings were traditionally placed on high ground near the water but above the normal flood level.

On 26 January 1865, J. George Eberhard wed Louisa J. Jones. J. B. Lichtenhaler, a United Brethren minister, performed the marriage ceremony, and the witnesses were Casper Zorn and Martha Randall.⁴⁴ The young couple lived in the 1812 fur trade house, and George began to build a new house. The Eberhards moved into the new house in 1869.⁴⁵

G.K. Austin Farm
in 1960,
SPMHS.org.



Nehemiah Sandusky McAlister

Nehemiah Sandusky McAlister penned the journal that recorded the Oregon Trail journey. A biography card in the Oregon Historical Society's "Pioneer Index" provides the following.

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|---------------|--------------|
| NAME | McAlister, Nehemiah Sandusky | | |
| BORN | Virginia | June 20, 1827 | |
| ANCESTRY | Scotch Irish | | |
| MARRIED | Jane Freeland, Albany, Oregon | 1859 | |
| CAME TO OREGON | Overland, 1852 | | |
| LOCATED | Belpasse; Champoeg; Albany | | |
| RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE | Methodist | POLITICS | Republican |
| OCCUPATION | teacher; minister | DIED | January 1860 |
| REMARKS | Attended school in Salem and taught for a while. Then became a methodist minister and circuit rider. He came to Oregon in train with his sister and her husband, Stokely L. and Juliza McAlister Jones. | | |

According to the Methodist Episcopal Church ledger, shown below, he had served as a minister at Mound Prairie in 1857-58 and Mary's River in 1860.⁴⁶

426 Nehemiah S. Oregon 1857-8 Mound Prairie 59 Marys River
60 Feb 26 1860

Mound Prairie, now known as Grand Mound, Washington, is on the Chehalis River. Mound Prairie was on the Hudson's Bay Company trail between Fort Vancouver and the Puget Sound. The first resettler arrived in 1851. By 1857, there was a stage line, post office, hotel, general store, and a building used as a church.

The Reverend N. S. McAllister is noted in Rosa Peffly Motes' *Recovery of a Lost Chapter of Methodist History in Grays Harbor County, Washington* as being "one of "three Methodist Episcopal clergymen who scouted the lower Chehalis River valley" and who kept a "pocket text book."⁴⁷ He was noted as one of the first preachers at Montesano, Washington.

N. S. McAlister was appointed to the Mary's River Circuit at the 1859 Oregon Annual Conference of the M. E. Church.⁴⁸ This included Marysville (Corvallis) and Cynthia Ann (Dallas).

Sandusky married Jane H. Freeland in August 1859 in Albany, Oregon. Rev. Bishop Baker performed the marriage at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Albany, Oregon.⁴⁹ In 1860, Nehemiah and Jane lived with Benjamin and Mary Freeland in Albany. Nehemiah, age 30, was a Methodist clergyman with \$100 worth of real estate and \$300 worth of personal estate. Jane was age 22.⁵⁰ On 26 September 1860, Nehemiah died.

End Notes

- ¹ “Oregon National Historic Trail,” *National Park Service* (<https://www.nps.gov/oreg/index.htm>).
- ² “Early Oregonian Search,” *Oregon State Archives*, citing Juliza McAlister.
- ³ “Biographical Card File,” Oregon Historical Society, Portland.
- ⁴ Pioneer Card Catalog, Oregon State Archives, citing Nehemiah Sandusky McAlister.
- ⁵ “Missouri Marriages to 1850,” Jones-McAllister; digital index, *Ancestry*.
- ⁶ “Pike County Probate Record #2, 1834-1840, Wills, Administrative & Guardian Bonds,” *Missouri Pioneers of Pike County* (Bowling Green, MO: Info Tech Publications, 1992), 29.
- ⁷ “Missouri, Marriage Records, 1805-2002;” digital image, *Ancestry*.
- ⁸ “Pike County Probate Records, Abstracts of Wills & Administrative bonds, Book A, 1825-1834), p. 14.
- ⁹ “Pike County Probate Record #2, 1834-1840, Wills, Administrative & Guardian Bonds,” *Missouri Pioneers of Pike County* (Bowling Green, MO: Info Tech Publications, 1992), 29.
- ¹⁰ Williams-McAlister marriage; *Ancestry*.
- ¹¹ U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records, “Land Patent Search, database, (<http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov>), entry for F. L. Jones, Pike County, Missouri.
- ¹² 1850 U.S. federal census, Jones County, Iowa, Washington, page 214A, dwelling 1124, family 1124, Stokely L. Jones; *Ancestry*.
- ¹³ “Selected U.S. Federal Census Non-Population Schedules, 1850-1880,” 1850 Agricultural Schedule, Jones County, Washington Twp, page 455, Stokely L. Jones, line 13; *Ancestry*.
- ¹⁴ Pioneer Index card for Nehemiah Sandusky McAlister; Oregon Historical Society, Portland.
- ¹⁵ “N.S McAlister’s Book,” Mss 58; Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon.
- ¹⁶ Oregon Trail wagon ruts at Echo, Oregon, *OregonHikers.org* (https://www.oregonhikers.org/field_guide/File:Trail_wagon_ruts,_Echo_Meadows.jpg)
- ¹⁷ Stokely L. Jones Claim 1875, Oregon and Washington Donation Land Files, Oregon City Certificates 1810-1895; NARA M815, roll 22.
- ¹⁸ David G. Lewis, “The Kalapuya Village of Champoeg,” *The Quartux* (<https://ndnhistoryresearch.com/2016/06/25/the-kalapuya-village-of-champoeg/>).
- ¹⁹ Ibid.
- ²⁰ George Edmonston, Jr., “Tales from the Grubby End: Looking at the rich history of the Willamette Post,” *The Newberg Graphic* (Newberg, Oregon), 26 November 2013 (<http://www.pamplinmedia.com>).
- ²¹ Lou Ann Speulda Nicholls, “A Perspective of a Frontier Community in Oregon, 1830 – 1861,” Thesis, (Corvallis, OR; Oregon State University, 1986), 14.
- ²² Cayla Hill, “Caution! High Water: A Historical Archaeological Investigation of the Champoeg Townsite (ORMA26) after the 1861 Flood,” Oregon State University Thesis (2019), 28
- ²³ John A. Hussey, *Champoeg: Place of Transition* (Portland, Oregon; Oregon Historical Society, 1967), Facing page 43.
- ²⁴ “Census List ‘A’ Grand Ronde Agency O. T., Nov. 25, 1856,” copy of the original, Grand Ronde Tribal Office, accessed 8 December 2021, original from Archives Microfilm of the Oregon Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1848 – 1837, Roll. 30; located in the Legal Dept, Grand Ronde Agency, Grand Ronde, Oregon.

- ²⁵ Chapman, J. S. (1993). *French prairie ceramics: the Harriet D. Munnick archaeological collection, circa 1820–1860: a catalog and Northwest comparative guide*. Anthropology Northwest, no. 8. Corvallis, Or: Dept. of Anthropology, Oregon State University.
- ²⁶ *Oregon Spectator* (Oregon City, O.T.) 16 Mar 1852, p. 13, col. 4.
- ²⁷ Stokely L. Jones Claim 1875, Oregon and Washington Donation Land Files, Oregon City Certificates 1810-1895; NARA M815, roll 22.
- ²⁸ 1855 Marion County tax roll.
- ²⁹ *Oregon Spectator*, 17 February 1855, page 3.
- ³⁰ *The Oregon Statesman* (Oregon City, O.T.), 12 May 1857, p. 3.
- ³¹ *Oregon Statesman*, 25 May 1857, p. 3.
- ³² *The Oregon Statesman*, 22 December 1857, p. 3.
- ³³ *Oregon Argus*, 10 July 1858, p. 2.
- ³⁴ *Oregon Argus*, 24 Oct 1857, p. 2, col. 4.
- ³⁵ 1860 U.S. census, Marion County, Oregon, Champoeg Pct, Champoeg Post Office, page 384 (stamped), dwelling 2613, family 2223, S. Jones household; *Ancestry*.
- ³⁶ “Base Topographic map of the 1861 Willamette River flood,” *Oregon Encyclopedia* (<https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/champoeg/>).
- ³⁷ Cayla Hill, “Caution! High Water: A Historical Archaeological Investigation of the Champoeg Townsite (ORMA26) after the 1861 Flood,” Oregon State University Thesis (2019), 62.
- ³⁸ *Oregon Weekly Statesman*, 29 April 1870, p. 3, c. 2.
- ³⁹ 1870 U.S. census, Marion County, Oregon, Champoeg Post Office, page 124 (penned), dwelling 1079, family 956, S. L. Jones; *Ancestry*.
- ⁴⁰ *Oregon Weekly Statesman*, 11 Feb. 1870, p. 3, col. 2.
- ⁴¹ 1880 U.S. census, Marion County, Oregon, Champoeg, ED 82, page 10, dwelling 85, family 86, Stoakley L. Jones, dwelling 86, family 87, Cornelius Kirker, and dwelling 87, family 88, J. G. Eberhard; *Ancestry*.
- ⁴² *Willamette Farmer*, 30 May 1884, p. 4, c. 4.
- ⁴³ 1895 Marion County, Oregon, Assessment Records; *FamilySearch*
- ⁴⁴ Jean Custer and Daraleen Wade, *Marion County, Oregon, Marriage Records, 1849 – 1871* (Salem, Oregon; Willamette Valley Genealogical Society, 1979), 53.
- ⁴⁵ G.K. Austin Farm in 1960, *SPMHS.org*.
- ⁴⁶ *New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, U.S., United Methodist Church Records, 1775-1949*
Pastors of the ME Church in the US, 1st Century, Vol. 5, N 42; *Ancestry*
- ⁴⁷ Rosa Peffly Motes, Recovery of a Lost Chapter of Methodist History in Grays Harbor County, Washington, (General Commission on Archives and History), 2.
- ⁴⁸ “M. E. Conference, 1859,” *Weekly Oregon Statesman*, 23 August 1859, p. 2.
- ⁴⁹ Biography Index, Oregon Historical Society, Portland.
- ⁵⁰ 1860 U.S. census, Linn County, Oregon, Albany, page 291, dwelling 923, family 357, Benjamin Freeland; *Ancestry*.